REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,618.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 } Including / For Six Months..Rs. 24 } Postage

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Re. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding do	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. Howell, R.N.R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th July 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	July 1873. 10	Leave Pondicherry	July 24
,, Carwar	12	,, Madras	26
,, Cochin for Narrakal	16	,, Coconada	28
,, Alleppy	16	,, Vizagapatam	29
,, Tuticorin	18	,, Bimlipatam	29
,, Colombo	19	,, Gopaulpore	30
,, Galle	20	,, False Point	31
,, Negapatam	23	Arrive CALCUTTA	Aug. 2

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for Mahé or Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and CHERIBA FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	July 1873. 16	Leave BUSREH	August. 1873. 4
,, Kurrachee	21	,, Fao	4
,, Guadur	21	,, Koweit	6
,, Muscat	23	,, Bushire	6
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Linga	10
,, Linga	27	,, Bunder Abbas	12
,, Bahrein	29	,, Muscat	14
,, Bushire	29	,, Guadur	16
,, Fao	31	,, Kurrachee	19
,, Muhamrah	31	Arrive BOMBAY	22
Arrive BUSREH	31		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH JULY.

THE fine Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 tons, 250 H.P., (nominal), has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers only, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :—

To LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500

For passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, July 5, 1873.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 15th July 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Adea, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th June 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA on the 24th,	and	BOMBAY on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	Including Wines.	£15	Without Food.		
Suez	36		22		8	
Port Said	38		24		9	
Alexandria	39		25		9-10	
Messina	50		34		14	
Naples	50		34		14	
Leghorn	50		34		14	
Genoa	50		34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52		35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 11th July, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, 1,900 Tons, and 420 H.P.) Captain C. H. Eastley, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 4th July 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 14th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain G. J. Bandy, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 11th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th June 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

On account of the concerned.

A quantity of damaged Skins.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th July 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, a valuable stock of Law and Miscellaneous Books belonging to the estate of S. McCulloch, Esq., deceased.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nizampoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the rent-roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2616 and 2615, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 40, and containing by admeasurement 222 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows ; that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Parsee Rustomjee Manockjee Barocha, on or towards the west by the public road called Ghoga-ee Muhulla, on or towards the north by a sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south by the public road called Nizampoora Street.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 9th July 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40,

A few Suits of Water-proof Coats.
200 boxes table candles, 1 case birds cages, 4 cases eau-de-cologne, 100 dozen Italian claret, 27 cases breakfast claret, No. 1 and 2, 25 cases vermouth.
40 Casks each 4 dozen quarts India Pale Ale.
2 ,, ,, 7 ,, pints.
1 Case Starch.

AUCTION SALE OF BARQUE MARIE.

(If not previously disposed of)

On SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Auction Room, Meadow Street, No. 40, by order of the Consul of the Netherlands, on account of whom it may concern :—

The Barque Marie, bound from Bushire to Batavia, now lying in Bombay Harbour, built in Liverpool in the year 1847, of 548 Tons and copper-fasted, either together with all the inventory, consisting of boats, masts, sails, ropes, riggings, anchors, pumps, etc., guns, tanks and all the other necessary stores belonging to the Barque or in separate lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

The above Barque Marie is now on view, from this day.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

Bombay, 9th July 1873.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d. ; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. ; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d. ; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s. Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s. ; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 63s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Seshlah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilman's Stores*, under-Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raging fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette"

Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertising, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, will alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, for a European Firm, a NATIVE CLERK. None need apply who have not a very good handwriting and some experience in Mercantile Offices.—Apply to "WRITER," care of this Paper.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., inclusive.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th July 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under the authority of the Government of India the discount on the SALE of POSTAGE STAMPS hitherto allowed to the Public has been WITHDRAWN, and that Postage Stamps can only be retailed in the Town of Bombay by persons authorized by the Revised Rules for Sale of Postage Stamps and by Licensed Vendors of Stamps.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Superintendent of Stamps.

Bombay, General Stamp Office, 8th July 1873.

AKEODERMA.

(TRADE-MARK.)

A Liniment for the cure of Mange and all Skin Diseases on

HORSES,

DOGS, CAMELS, | CATTLE, ELEPHANTS,

And pachydermatous animals generally.

No Stable, Kennel, or Menagerie should be without it.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED have CEASED to be MANUFACTURERS of G.'S LINIMENT.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

DESCHAMPS AND COMPANY,

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE BOARD MAKERS, GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY AND MADRAS,

(Next to Sassoon's Buildings,)

INVITE the attention of the Public to their large STOCK of every description of FURNITURES for Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, Offices, Libraries, Billiard Rooms, Barbars, Churches, Messes, Clubs, Camps, &c., &c., &c.

Punkas of every description of the most efficient patterns for cooling Rooms.

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 300 designs, to be had on application.

DESCHAMPS & Co. have always ready Billiard Tables, Ivory Balls, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Billiard Cloth of the best description, Spars Cues, Indiarubber Cushions, Cement-Custops, &c., Bagatelle Boards with and without Stand, Croquet sets of different kind, spare Mallet, &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have a great variety of best gilt Frames and gilt Mouldings, from 7 inches broad to 1 inch, for Oil Paintings, Photographs, &c. ; also for Glasses. All kinds of Frames made to order.

Large Pier Glasses, 11 feet by 5 feet, 72 inch by 48 inch, 90 inch by 53 inch, Cheval Glasses, Looking Glasses in very rich gilt Frames of all sorts.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have a large handsome collection of Pads from Paris and Class of the richest patterns, and also sundry articles for Presentation, Birth-day, Marriage,

Rich Wall-papers with borders, for Durbar, Theatres, Drawing Room, &c., Punkas, &c., &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have also Chintz, Cretonne, Silk, Damasks from Lyons, China Velvet, Brocaded Damask, Silk Reps, for State Carriage, stamped Morocco Leather, &c. &c.

Mosaic Pavements and Marble, white and black, and a great variety of sundries ; also Garden Pumps new model, Patent Locks and Padlocks, Porcelain Knobs for half-doors, Picture Pads, Curtain materials, Punka Wheels, Glass Insulator for Piano and Cots, &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have also Ice Machines, new pattern, worked by the hand in the same manner as an ordinary pump. It takes 3 minutes to have 2 decanters of Iced water. Ice in blocks can be made also. P. 250.

French Polish made by DESCHAMPS and Co., the best in India, with directions how to use it. They undertake repairing and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have a large collection of Brussel and Velvet Pile Carpets, with borders to match, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per yard

The large patronage DESCHAMPS and Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government House of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore and Vizianagram, &c. &c., makes them hope for a continuance of it for their new Establishment in this Presidency.

NOTICES.

TAYLOR & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART ROW,
(NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NATIONAL BANK) BOMBAY.

MR. A. McM. TAYLOR, for many years Branch Manager to the late Firm of Thomson and Co., begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has OPENED an ESTABLISHMENT as above. He would likewise solicit the patronage of the Constituents of the late Firm, assuring them that all Orders entrusted to his care will receive his best attention.

TAYLOR & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining the P. and O. Co.'s Fort Office,) Bombay.

FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER.

PENDING the arrival of a shipment of this celebrated remedy, the Undersigned have prepared with great care an artificial water, corresponding exactly with the accurate analysis published by the late Baron Liebig ; and they now offer it with perfect confidence as identical with the produce of the spring.

Friedrichshall Water is now prescribed throughout the civilized world for derangements of the Liver, Stomach, and other organs, and is especially adapted for such complaints in this country.

Per Dozen Rs. 7. Per Bottle 10 Annas.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN,

AND

14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE,	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Figs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Exp rt by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ENGLISH GOODS (Via Suez Canal)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

Corner of Cheapside, London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

VERY IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS

OR THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to the following

SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	17 0	Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 0	Cardigan Jackets	9 8
Overland do	27 0	Air Pillows	6 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8
Warm do	35 0	Travelling do	2 0	Pillow Cases, each	1 8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0 to 23 0	Rug Straps	2 0	Portmanteaus or Valises	12 8 to 15 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23 0	Patent Lock Straps	5 0	Overland Trunks	28 0
Pyjamas	16 8	Solid Leather	52 0	Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Oxford Shirts	36 0	Extra Large	75 0	Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
White do	22 8	Waterproof Coats	15 0	Warm Gloves	2 4
Best Shrunk Flannel	49 0	Paper Collars, doz	0 14	Black Hide Bags	11 8
Silk and Wool	52 0	Linen do. do.	6 0	Extra Large	24 0
Under Vests, from	14 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs do.	5 0	Cash Bags	6 12
Do. Pants	26 0	Cotton Socks do.	0 8	Courier Bags	6 8
		Warm do. do.	15 6	Money Belts	3 8
		Bathing Drawers, each	2 0	Sovereign Boxes	3 0
				Soiled Linen Bags	4 12
				Sponge Bags	2 0
				Sponges, Bath	3 8
				Blankets, each	11 8
				Long Rugs, or Scotch Maude, from	15 0
				Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
				Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
				Warm Gloves	2 4
				Do. Mitts	1 12
				Do. Mufflers	2 0
				Pin Scarfs, from	1 0
				Sailors Knot	1 12
				Travelling Caps	3 8
				Travelling Hats	3 8

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MONSOON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

LADIES' AND GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

A LARGE STOCK OF COATINGS AND TROWSERINGS IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MESSRS. EDMONDS & CO.,

CHEMISTS. DRUGGISTS.

AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

(PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. THOMSON & Co.,)

MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH PURE CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.

FRESHLY PREPARED ÆRATED WATERS, DIETETIC PREPARATIONS, AND TIOLET REQUISITES ALWAYS ON HAND.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE IN CUT.

To ensure immediate attention Orders from the Mofussil should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Bombay, Mazagon, 2nd July 1873.

NOTICES.

FOOT BALLS! FOOT BALLS!!
FOOT BALLS!!!

JUST RECEIVED, SUPERIOR FOOT BALLS with VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER BLADDERS, warranted to stand any climate, and leather cases of the best material and workmanship.

ROWLAND & Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, Meadow Street, and Rampart Row.

F. ROWLAND,

CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,

CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.
LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!
SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned :—

No. 1.	Plain Table Mahogany	or Walnut,	Polished.
No. 2.	Do. do.	do.	do.
No. 3.	Do. do.	do.	do.
No. 4.	Do. do.	do.	do.

No. 2. Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or Walnut fit for Drawing Rooms.

No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.

No. 1. Ellipte Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadles.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of references for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street,
Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.

Agents :—

Poona	Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat	Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore	Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 7TH JULY 1873.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 10 15/16d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10¾d.
Credit do. .....1s. 10 11/16 to 1s 10¾d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 11/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 5/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅞
Do. demand 100 3/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight 99⅛
Do. demand..... 99⅛ to 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 220.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...111 to 111¼
Four & half per cent. ... ...105¾ to 106
Four per cent. ... ...104.
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans 103½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand.....	4½	per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5½	,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½	,,
Do. on Merchandise	7½	,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6½	,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½	,,
Do. do.	7½	,,
Bank Bills	6½	,,
Mercantile Paper	8½	,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6	
Caroline	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver...	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 ca. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The weather interferes with shipping operations; but rates are steady at our quotations. The Flying Venus loads salt for Calcutta, and the Hampden proceeds to Moulmain.

London { Cotton / Cheese / Seeds } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron-Ships Cotton ..... £1 17s. 6d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £1 17s. 6d. / Myrabolams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Oil in bbls ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £1 15s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Havre Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ..... £2 5s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. / Cotton £3 5s. 0d
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 to 25 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Market unchanged.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	776¾
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	271¼
8,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	275
40,000	251¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	116
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	20·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	239
.....	£20	10·0	1·3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£25	15·0	2·1	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.		B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	12·5	5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.....	1,570
4,000	250	all	Nil.	Byrne Land & Pier Co. Ld.	96
				Land and Company, Limited	450

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	120p.s	Albert Mills Co.....	2,000
500	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,450
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,730
200	2,000	all		Shawcross & M. & P. Co.	1,600
100	5,000	all		Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	25*	Dhurmsey United	1,155
1,500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	245
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,710
752	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,300
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,190
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,275
950	1,000	a	10 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,250
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,275
600	2,500	400	116p.s	Royal	2,350
500	1,000	all	...	Soondercdas Spinning.....	1,300

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	800
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100p.s.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,700
200	2,000	all	200p.s.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,400
200	500	all	150 p.s	Do New.....	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,250	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.....	5,500
851	1,250	all	250p.s.	East India Press Co.....	2,400
150	12,000	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	6,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	625
300	1,000	all	200 p.c	French Press Co	710
200	6,500	6,000	225 p.c	Hydr ulic Press Co.....	1,800
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	920
200	1,000	350	425 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	720
125	2,500	all	250 p.c	Prince of Wales Press.....	2,100
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	400
400	850	750	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 50	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,100
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,450
450	,,	,,	...	Volkart United Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	150
7,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
1,000	50	all	12 ps.	Mechanics F'd'ge Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Preacher & Co	405
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Visgas Patent Slip Co ...	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There has been no change whatever, the business passing from both hands being of a very small character. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

350	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 4¼ lbs.	at Rs.	3 1 0
300	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	at ,,	4 3 0
300	,, White Jaconets	40 in. 20 yds.	at ,,	2 4 0
300	,, ,,	40 in. 20 yds.	at ,,	2 8 0
300	,, ,,	40 in. 20 yds.	at ,,	2 12 0
300	,, ,,	40 in. 20 yds.	at ,,	3 0 0
300	,, ,,	30 in. 20 yds.	at ,,	3 4 0
1,500	,, Orange Cambrics	24 in. 28 yds.	at ,,	2 8 0

COTTON.

The market has been very dull, and the business done yesterday is extremely small. There is, however, no quotable change to report in prices. The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies Bhownuggur .....at Rs. 194
50 ,, Veraval .....at ,, 179

YARNS.

The market for all counts of Water and Mule continues very quiet, and there is hardly any business doing. The demand for Coloured has, however, little improved, but there is no change in prices. Medio continues scarce, and prices rule in favour of sellers.

METALS.

We have to report an advance in the bazaar of eight annas per cwt. in Yellow Metal Braziers and Sheethings, with an active demand for the interior. Iron continues in active demand, but there is no change in values. Copper is very dull, and almost out of request at current rates.

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 31st May.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	208 5 7	173
Goods.....	574 3 5	107
Electric Telegraph.....	0 8 1	0
Total.....	843 4 1	Total..... 280

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Assyria (s)	Howell	Calcutta, June 6.
8	Birmingham	Durham	Shields, Feb. 20.

DEPARTURE.

Jy'y	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Glee Maiden	Cumm'ns	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Ship Sandringham, Philip, to Liverpool.
Ship Hydree, Ashton, to Madras.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Geelong, to China, &c.
Steamer Torino, to London.
Steamer Assyria, to Coast, Calcutta, and China.

DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European, 6 cases corks, Henry Rogers.
John Adamson, 25 packages portwine and 1 hhd sherry, M H Bajonjee; 100 casks flour, Carrumchund Premchund; 68 cases iron sheet, Hyderally Cassumjee; 10 bales papers, Heptoola Allibhoy and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Virago, 3 hhd sherry, Cowasjee Maneckjee Sons; 50 cases champagne, F D Shroff; 1 hhd claret, George Lockhart and Co; 25 hhd beer, Alsen Riebe and Co; 34 cases oilmanstore, Bolton and Co; 122 cases window glasses, Faulkly Moosabhoy; 103 cases window glasses, Ebramjee Noorbhoy; 8 bales papers, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 49 cases champagne, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 20 barrels coal pitch, Heptoola Allibhoy and Co; 82 casks pale ale, Sorabjee Merwanjee and Co; 50 cases brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille.
Elgin, 150 casks ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persian, 2 hhd claret, Rustomjee Merwanjee Boyce.

DAILY EXPORTS.—8TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elcano, 14 bales goat hair and 7 bales wool, Jacob Sawoo and Co.
Centurion, 393 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 51 bales goat hair, Khimjee Khatow.
Travancore, s, 31 bales wool, Pragjee Luckmedas; 60 bales cotton, Robertson and Co; 100 bales wool, Nurcee Khatow.
Virago, s, 43 bales cotton, Rowjee Pragjee; 3 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidas; 206 bales cotton, Bhimjee Jaitha.
William Woodbury, 57 bales cotton, Jewandass Madhowdass.

FOR LONDON.

Travancore, s, 4 bales fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 1 bale hide and 13 bundles shells, Cassumbhoy Nanjee.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Arctusa, s, 6 bags pepper, 1 bag cardamoms, 8 cases cassia and 4 bags cocoanuts, E S Sassoon.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arctusa, s, 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Arctusa, s, 5 cases tea and 1 case quinine, Essac Sallay Sassoon.

FOR SUEZ.

Travancore, s, 4 half chests tea, Shaik Ahmed Noordin.

FOR HAVRE.

Travancore, s, 179 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong, s, 115 bales cotton, Viram Ebram and Co; 50 bales cotton, H John Mahomed Abdool Khaluk; 156 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 126 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 8.

Marshall, Captain, 68th Regiment, for Exam, in High Standard, from Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDER.

By Maj.-General J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 7th July 1873.
The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—
1st Light Cavalry—Lt E L Elliott, for 30 days, from the 10th July 1873, privilege leave.

POONA STATION ORDER.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,

[illegible] instructions from the Major-Genl Comdg P D A, a Committee composed as follows will assemble at 6-30 A M, tomorrow, the 8th inst, in the Lines occupied by Head Quarters of the 83rd Regt, at Wanowrie, to take into consideration a subject which will be laid before the Committee by the Asst Qr Mr Genl, P D A.
President—Lt Col Finch, Ex Engr, P & K.
Members.
Major Trent, Commanding 68th Regt L I.
Major Tanner, Offg Asst Qr Mr Genl P D A.
The Weekly Committee for the present week will assemble to-morrow, at 7 o'clock A M, at the Commissariat Stores to superintend the issue and the filling up of Porter.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 5.)

With reference to Notification in the Foreign Dept, No 1343 G dated 20th inst, Maj W Kincaid, Offg Bheel Agent, and Political Asst, Sirdarpore, received charge of the office of Dep'y Bheel Agent and Political Asst, Maunpore, from Lt D W K Barr, on the forenoon of the 6th inst,

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

The following promotion is made with effect from the 1st inst :—
Mr T H Rendell, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, to be an Asst Surveyor of the 1st grade.
The following promotion is made with effect from 1st inst :—
Mr Francis Bell, Surveyor, 4th grade, to be a Surveyor of the 3rd grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Mr N A R Chambers, Asst Engr, Peshawur Division, Mily Works, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he is able to avail himself of it.
Lt A Hildebrand, R E appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, by Govt of India Notification No 338, dated 21st May 1873, is posted to the Special Branch, Military Works.
Mr A C Colder, temporary Asst 4th grade, transferred to the Office of Controller of Accts, Mily Works, by Govt of India Notification No 614, dated 23rd Nov 1872, reported his arrival at Simla on the afternoon of 20th Dec 1872.
Mr R Dinwiddie, Proby Asst, 4th grade, appointed to the Office of Controller of Accts, Mily Works, by Govt of India Notification No 364, dated 23rd May 1873, joined his appointment on the afternoon of 9th June 1873.
Mr G A Laval, Asst, 4th grade, transferred to Mily Works Branch by *Gazette of India* Notification No 5, dated 3rd Jany 1873, is posted to Controller's Office, which he joined on the afternoon of 28th Nov 1872.

SPECIAL BRANCH.

Lt Col A B Bayly, Ex Engr, 1st grade, transferred to the Special Branch, Mily Works, in Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No 47, dated 10th June 1873, is posted to the 8th Circle, Military Works.

AGRA AND GWALIOR (STATE) RAILWAY SURVEY.

Privilege leave of absence for forty-five days has been granted to Mr J M Span, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, from the 1st prox, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr G Wood, Proby Asst, 4th grade, appointed to this line by Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 368, dated 23rd May 1873, reported his arrival at Moultan on the forenoon of the 19th inst, and is posted to the Central Office of Accounts.
Mr E B Medley, Ex Engr, 4th grade, attached to the Ghotkee Division, Upper Sind District, is granted three months' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from 28th ult.
Mr T C Marshall, appointed to this line as a temporary Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, by Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 121 of 19th Feb 1873, reported his arrival at Moultan on the forenoon of this day, and his posted to the Upper Sind District.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr H C Woods, Supervisor, 1st grade, Ravee Section, is allowed privilege leave for two months from the date he may avail himself of it.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	July 11	... 3-30 P.M.	... 4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 19	... 11 A.M.	... 12½ A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 16	... 11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
China	,, 14	... 4-30 P.M.	} No after packet.
Australia	,, 26	... 4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 0	... 3-30 P.M.	... 4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the Monsoon on Fridays, at 5 P.M.
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.
The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pice.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pice.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, ...	8 8	8 0
Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...		
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.
The next Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under :—
Friday..... July 11, at 5 P.M.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON
At 4-30 P.M.
Monday .....July 14.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON
At 4-30 P.M.
Saturday ..... June 26

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies is reduced from 8 as. 8 pies to 6 as.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.
Saturday .....July 19, Noon.
LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.
Wednesday.....July 16, Noon.

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Notice is hereby given, that under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas, to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per corer.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*).....Rs.	42	0	0
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Three Months ..... *ditto* ..... ,,	14	0	0
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One Week ..... *ditto* ..... ,,	1	8	0

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.
The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.
A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.
Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs	10	0	
Per Copy ..... ,,	0	4	

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE ORIGINAL FOR CONTINUED [illegible] IS REQUIRED, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WILSON—ROBINSON—July 3rd, at St. John's, Colaba, by the Rev. Ward Maule, John Henry Wilson, eldest son of John Wilson, Esq., of Flotmanby Hall, Flotmanby, Yorkshire, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Briggs Robinson, Esq., of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MORTON—June 29th, at Camp Cherat, near Peshawur, the wife of Captain Morton, 55th Foot, of a son.
TUBB—June 18th, at Indore, Central India, the wife of H. H. Tubb, Esq., of a daughter.
WILSON—July 2nd, at Ghazeeabad, the wife of Mr. R. A. D. Wilson, Medical Department, E. I. R., of a daughter.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1873.

We wish to say a few words with regard to jails, not in a statistical, but in a general way. It seems to us that there is no reason why our jails should not become to a much larger extent self-supporting. That is to say, that the prisoner, the cause of loss to society, should as much as possible cease to be an additional burthen on it, when he is undergoing punishment for his offences. The true meaning of punishment lies in the old sentence, "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," and in cases of bodily injury that is perfectly applicable. In the earlier stages of the world's existence it was strictly applied, but civilisation and humanity have abolished that law, except in the case of murder. The principle that one man should suffer because he has caused another to suffer, has not even yet passed away, but there is little doubt that the world is beginning to see the fallacy of it. The true principle is, that when one man injures another, he should be compelled to give to him something which shall compensate for that injury, and such is the practice in civil law. For instance, when a man is injured in a railway accident, the company is compelled to pay him a certain sum proportionate to the harm done. Now, it is evident that the thief cannot pay the man robbed for the time, trouble, and expense necessary to his capture and conviction. The very fact of his being a thief shows that he is not possessed of the means to do so. Even if he were, he must be prevented from any future attempts, which is in fact a precautionary payment. These payments he makes in surrendering himself to be kept in prison, on hard labour or otherwise, for a certain period, and his release is the receipt given by society to him. Now, though imprisonment is accepted as repayment in full, it is perfectly evident that it is nothing of the sort. Society pays for his food and his lodging, his attendance in sickness while in prison, &c., and receives no return in kind. A very mild attempt is made in our jails to give prisoners work to do, the proceeds of which shall go toward maintaining them while in prison. This is an acknowledgement of the justice of this system, but very little more. We think that *every* prisoner should be made to work, except murderers, and that he ought not to be released till his labour has paid for the expenses of his detention. This would involve a total rearrangement of our present jail systems, both in the cost of superintendence, and in the amount of work done, and the description of it. As long as there is a costly staff of supervisors, no establishment can contend against private enterprise. Out of prison one man's work, even that of the very poorest, can support not only himself, but often a large family in addition; surely then the same man should be able to support himself alone in prison;—but if he has to support so expensive an establishment as that of one of our prisons, it is impossible that he can do sufficient work to be remunerative.

In most up-country jails the prisoners do a little weaving, a little carpentry, a little gardening, &c. No attempt is made to advertise the articles manufactured, nor do they open any shops in central positions, as would be done by private manufacturers. It would be far better if each jail made for itself a certain speciality. One might make chairs and tables, and the numberless articles of carpentry, both for natives and Europeans, which find a ready sale in most towns. Another might confine its industry wholly to weaving; another to rope-making and the manufacture of matting; another to sail-making and oakum picking, &c. Of course each must have an establishment devoted to its particular branch.

We daresay that there are private persons well qualified who would farm the jails for certain manufactures. Rope-making does not require a very large plant, and the labour would cost no more than the mere food of the men, plus the pay of warders and others, who would not be much more numerous than overseers and muccadums in private establishments. Not only so, but if the lessee were to choose his own warders, giving them the same powers now accorded to those in our present jails, he could get skilled instructors and overseers for little more pay. Short-term prisoners would of course be put to certain work, and longer terms to more permanent situations.

Like everything new, this may seem Utopean, or even foolish, but we quite believe that the principle is correct, and that this form of economising human force, now wasted, will one day come into universal use. We may almost say it is to nobody's interest that prisoners should work, because the work benefits no individual, but once let each man's work become of importance to his overseer, and hard labour will cease to be the farce it is. In fact it will be necessary to see that it does not become too hard.

In this article we have only attempted to sow a seed, not to bring out a full-bearing tree; and we think that the plant is a new one. In America, especially in Massachussetts, the receipts from jail labour are exceedingly large. The manufacture of whips is a specialité. We have not the statistics before us, and are therefore unable to say whether there was a profit or not. In India the labour is, of course, of much less value, but the maintenance of the labourer is incomparably cheaper.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

We notice that a list of regiments has been published exhibiting the corps which are to join the Camp of Exercise at Poona during the next cold season. Can any of our readers tell us why this Presidency can only send to the front one squadron of British cavalry? We do not wish to say what induces us to suspect is the reason, but we think those in veterinary charge of the gallant 3rd Hussars might with propriety be called upon to report in what state the horses are of this old and distinguished corps.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE,

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RELIEFS FOR 1873-1874.

BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR JUNE.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE NEW BANK BILL.

MILITARY REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.

WRECK OF AN INMAN STEAMER.

THE SHAH IN PARIS.

ITALY.

LONDON, 7TH JULY.

The arrangements for the Indian reliefs of 1873-1874 are completed. The regiments returning home are the 16th Brigade Royal Artillery from Barrackpore, the 21st Hussars, and the 58th, 96th and 106th Regiments from Bengal.

Mr. Richard Cayley has been appointed Puisne Judge of Ceylon.

LONDON, 8TH JULY.

The total value of the produce exported from Great Britain during the month of June amounts to £19,460,000, being £763,000 below the same month last year; the Imports amount to £30,148,000.

Mr. Gladstone has announced the withdrawal of the New Bank Bill.

LONDON, 8TH JULY.

A grand review was held yesterday at Aldershot in honour of the Cesarewitch.

The "Claimant" is reported to be suffering from erysipelas, and is consequently excused from attendance in Court.

The Inman steamer City of Washington has been wrecked: the crew and passengers were all saved.

PARIS, 8TH JULY.

The Assembly has adjourned till Friday next in consequence of the Shah's visit to Paris; the members have resolved to attend in a body a review in his honour.

A duel has been fought between M.M. Rane and de Cassagnac: both were slightly wounded.

ROME, 7TH JULY.

Signor Minghetti has succeeded in forming a new Ministry.

LONDON, 7TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and unchanged.
Fair Dhollera 6¼d.
The harvest propects are favourable.
The sum of £51,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.
The heavy mails via Southampton were delivered in London to-day.

It is stated that the first cause of the illness of the late Mrs. Gregory, wife of the Governor of Ceylon, was exposure to the sun when out sketching at Anuradhopoora.

The Cabul Envoy had his second interview with the Viceroy on Wednesday last, but as the subject discussed was that very "ticklish" question—the Seistan boundary—the conclusions arrived at, if any, are not likely to be made public at present.

It is expected that the following promotions will take place in the Berar Commission, consequent on the death of Captain J. E. Alexander, late 2nd class Assistant Commissioner:—Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, *vice* Captain J. E. Alexander, deceased, and Captain H. DeP. Rennick, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd class, to be confirmed in that appointment.

"An Attorney" writes to the *Indian Observer* regarding the reckless neglect by commercial men and others of the following provision in Section 33 of the General Stamp Act:—"Whenever an adhesive stamp is used as hereinbefore authorized, the person making or executing the instrument to which such stamp is affixed shall *before delivering the instrument out of his hands, custody, or power, cancel the stamp so used*, so that it cannot be used again. Any person making or executing such a instrument and failing to cancel the stamp affixed thereto in manner aforesaid shall, for every such offence, be liable to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees." He says—"Documents are constantly coming to my hands with the one-anna stamp duly affixed, but uncancelled, and I have no reason to believe that this is more often the case with me than with other men in business."

The Acting Political Agent in Kattywar forwarded to Government a letter from Captain Wodehouse, Political Assistant in Soruth, in which he describes the recent marriage festival at Joonagurh and states that the assembly of a large concourse in May among the stifling ravine of Girnar gave him some anxiety, but that the excellent sanitary arrangements made by His Highness the Nawab were successful in preventing any outbreak of disease. In acknowledging this letter the Government direct the Political Agent to convey to His Highness the Nawab the congratulations of Government on the happy occasion of which the details have been reported and on the admirable arrangements which appear to have been made for preserving health and good order among the crowds of people who received His Highness' hospitality.

In Saturday's *Gazette of India* is published some correspondence which took place at the opening of last hot season on the subject of the cooling of railway carriages. Mr. R. D. Sanders had forwarded a modified plan of his patent, by which the cost would be considerably reduced as well as

THE GREAT PARSEE TOWERS OF SILENCE RIOT CASE.

THE trial of this case was resumed yesterday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Green and the same common jury. The fifty prisoners were accommodated in chairs placed within and around the railing which constitutes the dock. There was a large crowd, chiefly of Parsees, collected in Court to hear the exciting proceedings, which were expected to be enlivened by Mr. Anstey's manner of cross-examining the witnesses for the prosecution. Mr. Ferguson, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by the acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Anstey, Mr. Starling, Mr. Mayhew, Mr. Leith, Mr. Branson, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Messrs. Chalk and Turner, Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, and Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, defended the prisoners.

Mr. James Brown was recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Anstey as follows :—

Am I to understand that you swear positively that during the whole time you have been connected with the police you were never told by Government and the servants of Government that it is your duty to respect the sanctity of the Towers of Silence and never to enter the place ?—Nobody ever spoke to me to that effect.

You are aware, I suppose, that an English cemetery is considered a sacred place ?—It is considered a sacred place, but any one may enter it.

And that a church is considered a sacred place ?—Yes, but any one may enter it.

Will you effect a violent entry in either a cemetery or a church ?—No.

Are you not aware that the religious ceremonies of the Parsees are continued from day to day ?—No, I am not.

Are you not aware that the building you entered, the "suggree," is the place where, after depositing the dead, the Parsees go to pray and to wash ?—I am not aware of that.

Are you not aware that important funeral services are performed there ?—It may be important to the Parsees.

But not to you ?—No, not to me.

Do you then say that, if a Roman Catholic priest was saying mass in a church, you would go and arrest him at the altar for a paltry breach of the peace ?—No, I will not do that.

What difference is there between the altar and the "suggree" which you forcibly entered ?—I don't know what "suggree" means.

Are you not aware that the day was a great religious festival among the Parsees ?—I did not know it was.

You saw a number of persons on the rising ground in the compound ?—I did.

And did it never strike your constabular mind that they were praying there ?—No, I did not think they were praying.

Then are the Parsee citizens of Bombay to understand that, whenever they assemble for the purposes of prayer, they are to fall under the suspicion of the police that that they are assembled for a bad purpose ?—I don't think so.

You also saw two funerals ?—I did not.

Come, come, Mr. Brown, did you not see one funeral ?—No, I did not.

Did you not hear of it till this moment ?—No, I have not heard of it till now.

Did you not hear that it was mentioned at the police court by more than one person ?—No, I did not.

Were you not asked about it at the police court ?—No.

Remember, Mr. Brown. Was not the question put to you ?—I now remember the question was put to me.

Well, you say yes and no in less than one minute. Were you not asked if you saw a funeral that day ?—I was asked about a corpse and a bier, not about a funeral.

What is a funeral but a corpse upon a bier ? Just look at this paper and say if you never saw this proclamation before ?—I never read nor saw this before.

I mark it for identification. Did you ever enter the Towers of Silence before ?—Never before, but I have entered it subsequently with Mr. Flynn, Mr. Leith, a native interpreter, and the secretary of the Parsee Punchayet.

That was with the consent of the Punchayet ; was it not ?—Yes, it was.

That was the only occasion except the 4th April when you entered ?—Yes.

Did you go into the building ?—Yes, I went into the entrance ; I went inside the gateway a short distance and looked round.

What day was that ?—Last Sunday week.

Did you make any arrest ?—No.

Why not ? Why did you not arrest the secretary of the Parsee Punchayet who was there ?—He committed no offence.

May not people believe that the other men committed no offence, and yet they were arrested ?—I myself saw an offence committed.

You see Mr. Owen near me. Did you not say to him on the Sunday that you were satisfied that the rising place where you saw people standing on the 4th April was the garden in the compound of the Towers of Silence ?—I did not.

Did you not say that in Mr. Owen's presence ?—I did not, and Mr. Flynn will bear me out.

What makes you think that Mr. Flynn will bear you out ?—Because he was present on the ground with me.

Are you not satisfied now that the men were praying there on the 4th April ?—No, I am not. I saw no books in their hands. I did not see a single book.

Do you mean to say that Parsees do not pray except with books in their hands ?—I think the majority do that.

Are you not aware that out of thirty Parsees you will find only five or six pray with books, and that the rest do without them ?—I am not aware of that.

Are you not aware that when you saw Parsees on the rising ground, there were no Parsees outside the compound wall ?—I don't remember seeing any Parsees outside the compound wall.

When you saw Parsees on the rising ground inside the compound, did you not see men on Coorjee Pragjee's ground ?—Yes, I saw men on the ground where the riot took place.

What do you call the riot ? Don't you know that what you call the riot some people call a farce ? Are you not aware that only your police and the Purdasees, Coorjee Pragjee's men, were on the ground ?—Yes, there were the police and Coorjee Pragjee's men on the ground that morning.

Mr Justice Green—Had Coorjee Pragjee's men any weapons in their hands ?—I saw no weapons or sticks in their hands that day.

Cross-examination by Mr. Anstey continued :—

I believe that when you went to Mr. Souter, those people, the Purdasees, had gone away ?—I don't know.

You don't know ! It is very fatiguing to go over your voluminous depositions and remind you. You say, "I saw Coorjee Pragjee's men walking quickly away when I was returning." Is it so or not ?—I saw men moving away from the ground.

Your attempt to get out of your statements at the Police Court will not succeed. I believe that, on the first occasion you were examined at the Police Court, no sticks were produced ; and they were produced afterwards. Is that so ?—I don't remember that.

Mr. Anstey again referred to witness's deposition. You say, "These sticks were not here on the last occasion." Did you say that ?—Yes, that is true.

Now, are you not aware that your order regarding the disarming of Coorjee Pragjee's men was not carried out ; and that it was after the first hearing that the sticks were taken from those men and produced at the police court ?—No, Coorjee Pragjee's men were disarmed before the 4th April.

You did not produce the sticks on the 4th April, or afterwards when you swore the information ?—No, I did not.

Then who produced them ?—I don't know. Probably the jemadar did.

Your jemadar, are you not aware, has been the life and soul of the prosecution ?—I don't know.

When you met the prisoners, did you see any sticks in their hands ?—No.

You have produced only a single stick, exhibit A ?—That is the only stick I bore testimony to.

Who produced the sticks at the Police Court on the next occasion ?—I think the jemadar did.

Still the eternal jemadar !—I don't know. I am not sure that he did.

Are you not aware that the sticks and bamboos were cut by your friends afterwards to be produced in court ?—I don't know.

Did not the Carwess complain that their bamboos were cut by some of your people ?—Not to my knowledge.

Or belief ?—Not to my belief or knowledge.

I suppose the jemadar will prove step by step how he got the sticks into his possession ?—That's a matter for him to say. I don't know.

Is it not the fact that the Towers of Silence ground slopes down towards the municipal burning ground, but rises towards Back Bay ?—Yes.

You have been deputy superintendent of the D division for more than a year, and yet do you say you never saw the municipal ground before the 27th March ?—I had not seen it before that day.

When you went to the ground on the 4th April, you saw the place where the Municipality burn their sweepings ?—Yes.

That is rubbish, offal, &c. ?—Yes.

When you went there first of all, the fire was not blazing ?—I did not see any blazing, but the fire was burning. There were some small heaps whence smoke was rising.

When you came back, did you see any fire on the ground ?—I did not take particular notice.

Did you see any flames ?—I don't remember having seen any. When I returned, I saw some people dragging something and say "throw it on the fire." I can not say who said that, and I don't know whether the men are here or escaped.

I cannot hear you when you speak with your face to the judge—and the jury cannot hear you, and the jury are more important than the judge.

Witness repeated his answer for Mr. Anstey's behoof.

What was said when they told the men to throw it on the fire ?—They said "ag per dallo," which is, I think, a contraction of "ag ke ooper dallo," *i. e.* throw it upon the fire.

The former expression is quite correct. You are hypercritical—I don't mean to say hypocritical. (A laugh.) What will you say if twelve respectable witnesses come and say that what was said was "ag per dallo mut" or "ag per mut dallo," that is, don't throw it on the fire ?—I am sure I did not hear that said.

It may have been said in Gujeratee ?—I did not hear it said either in Hindustanee or Gujeratee.

Did you not hear some of your people say at the Police Court that they heard it said ?—I did not notice them say so. If they did, it must be in their depositions.

You arrested these men, you say. Do you not know that if a riot is at an end, and there is no disturbance, and no fear of any renewal of it, so far from its being your duty to arrest people, it is your duty to let them go ?—I think not.

You would not ? You would not have done it, I suppose, if they had been gentlemen of the European persuasion—Malabar Hill gentlemen, to whom the Towers of Silence are a nuisance ?—I would have done my duty.

I daresay. But do you always do your duty between rich and poor, Mr. Brown, in this wicked world of ours ?—I hope so.

You are aware, I suppose, that there is considerable feeling on the part of Government officials, judges, barristers, merchants, and all and sundry who live on the inhabited portions of Malabar Hill, who want to turn the Parsees out altogether from Malabar Hill ?—I do not know that.

Do you know whether Mr. Souter himself has been endeavouring to acquire some of this land from Coorjee Pragjee and Jacob Jumal ?—I do not.

I do, though. And you are not aware of any correspondence about this subject ?—I am not.

Now, Mr. Brown, you don't know much about the Parsees, I think, and yet you do—which is it ? Do you know that the Parsees hold fire in reverence ?—I have heard so.

You have heard so ?—I believe so.

Just so. I believe, Mr. Brown, that some people think, but erroneously, that they reverence fire so much that they worship it as a god ?—I understood they did so.

Well, although you are doubtless a very orthodox man, Mr. Brown, we shall not say whether this is according to the Thirty-Nine Articles or not. But assuming that these people do not believe in all that, as you appear to do, I ask you this question, Did it never strike you when you saw these Parsees dragging something that they would be the last persons in the world to destroy the sacred element by throwing what was impure upon it ?—It did not strike me at all.

It did not strike you ?—Very good, Mr. Brown. Now, however, that your attention is called to the fact, does it not appear to you that you must have been mistaken, and that what the Parsees actually said was, "Don't throw anything upon the fire ?"—No ; I am confident of what I have said.

Very good, Sir.

Turning to the right, and speaking to nobody in particular, Mr. Brown, said—Besides, that would only increase a fire, not put it out.

Mr. Anstey (to his solicitors)—What does he say ?

Mr. Brown—I was saying that——

Mr. Anstey—You have no right to turn round and address remarks to anybody at this table. Nobody, I am sure, wants your conversation here. You are not in your chowkey now, you know. Now, Mr. Brown, you not only prevented the people from entering the Towers of Silence, but they were followed into the compound of the Towers of Silence by force ?—They were.

Under Souter ?—They were.

And the small building, which is a portion of one of those sacred edifices, was also entered by force ?—It was entered by myself.

By force ?—Yes, without the consent of anyone.

Now, Mr. Brown, I ask you what right you had to do that ?—I done it.

You what ?—I done it, believing it to be my duty.

"I done it, believing it to be my duty." Very well, Mr. Brown. About what space of time had elapsed between your leaving the ground the second time to go to Mr. Souter's and your forcing your way into this building ?—I don't remember. I do not think it was more than a quarter of an hour.

Now, I believe you stated, and with perfect truth, before the magistrate that you gave no one whom you found either in the compound or in the building into custody of any one of the police—that that was all done under Mr. Souter ?—I think I said I gave three persons into custody—prisoners Nos. 1, 2, and 3. This was on the ground.

But I am referring to inside the building.—I took them all out of the building myself.

Then when Mr. Souter was there, did you give any one in charge ?—Not to my knowledge.

Yet this is what you told the Court below. Is it true or false ? "The ingress of people into the Towers was stopped before Mr. Souter came. I arrived on the ground close after the Commissioner, and then, so far as I am aware, nothing was being done upon the ground. From twenty to thirty were arrested outside on the ground when Mr. Souter came. I believe that all outside on the ground were arrested when Mr. Souter arrived. I had nothing to do with pointing out or arresting any of these men ?"—Excepting those I had given into custody previously.

That is before Mr. Souter arrived ?—After Mr. Souter arrived, there was one man arrested.

Then what you have sworn before the magistrate is not true ?—I say excepting the one man from whom I took this stick (holding up a stick.)

Then to that extent your statement is untrue ?—Is that not there ? (Pointing to the evidence which Mr. Anstey was referring to.)

Mr. Anstey—No ; it is not there.

Witness—I think I stated it in the Court below.

Mr. Anstey (reading from the evidence)—You also said you did not think there was any of Coorjee Pragjee's men on the ground before you went into the Towers of Silence. Then you speak of the way you arranged the men all in a row. Then you go on to say that none of the Parsees were released at the Mazagon office. The Purdasees were taken later in the day to the Mazagon office. Do you now wish to qualify those statements by saying that you arrested one man who had that A 1 stick ?—I have already mentioned that in my examination-in-chief. I arrested this man after Mr. Souter came.

His Lordship—Do you say that you mentioned the arrest of the man from whom you took the stick before the magistrate in your examination-in-chief ?—I did, my Lord, and I also mentioned the circumstance here.

Mr. Anstey—Well, Sir, had the man whom you arrested then this stick A ? Did you also state that ?—Yes.

You did nothing of the sort, Mr. Brown, begging your pardon. This is your statement—"I do not exactly know what was thrown on the fire. These thick sticks shown to me were like those in the hands of the Parsees. This stick (exhibit A) was with prisoner No. 1, and he was about to strike a police sepoy with it. I took the stick from him. He and prisoner No. 2 came up to me and said they were not interfering with the police." So you say that you told the magistrate that you arrested Nos. 51, 1, 2, and 32 at the time of the throwing upon the fire ?—That was owing to the way the questions were put to me in the Magistrate's Court. I did not say that this man was arrested in the earlier part of the day.

Do you wish it now to be understood that the man whom you pretend or allege to have given in charge to some sepoy whom you say you do not remember was so given in charge by you after Mr. Souter arrived upon the ground ?—Yes.

Mr. Anstey asked Prisoner 32 to stand up, and asked Mr. Brown—Is that the man whom you pretend to have arrested with stick A ?—No.

Mr. Anstey (to his Lordship)—It is, my Lord. No. 51 is now No. 36. (To the witness)—Well, now, this little digression being over, Mr. Brown, I want to ask you this—If nobody gave any of the other men in charge—36 excepted—after Mr. Souter arrived, pray how came so many to be arrested ? If you did not give them in charge, how were they arrested ?—Upon the Commissioner's order.

Was there no one there to give them in charge to the Commissioner ?—There was nobody to give them in charge, to my knowledge.

You are not aware, Mr. Brown, in the course of your fourteen years' experience, that there can be no arrest whatever for a breach of the peace except by the policeman or constable who witnessed the breach of the peace ?—There were persons there who did see them.

You are not aware of that ?—I am aware of it.

Very good. You said before the magistrate that the affair was all over before you went to Mr. Souter's, and you now state that with the exception of this man No. 36 every one who was arrested after that was arrested on the sole authority of Mr. Souter ?—That is so.

That is the first direct answer you have given me. Does not Mr. Souter give you instructions as to what your legal rights and duties are ? Does he not tell you not to do this or that for fear of consequences, or does he leave it entirely to yourselves to do as you like ?—He gave me no instructions upon that day.

Are there any standing instructions for your guidance ?—We get a small book in which there are instructions.

What is the name of it ?—It contains charges and some general instructions.

But you do not remember the title of the book ?—No.

Do you ever read it ?—I do.

Is there anything in it to meet this case about arresting a man after a riot is over ?—I would always arrest a man after a riot is over if he took a part in it.

Now, Sir, when these poor men were besieged by you and Souter in the small building, you say you heard them say, "We won't come down." Did you not hear them say, "We have committed no offence, why should we come down ?"—I cannot remember that.

Why is it that you remember everything against the prisoners and nothing in their favour ?—I endeavour to the best of my ability to speak only of what I know.

Then they might have said that ?—It is possible.

Do you remember their saying, "Will you hurt or ill use us if we do come down ?"—I do not remember.

But they might have said it ?—It is possible.

Mr. Souter demanded an unconditional surrender, did he not ?—I think he said, "Bar ow."

Does Mr. Souter know as much of Guzerathee as you do ?—I do not know what he knows.

You do not know that to be Guzerathee, do you ?—I do not.

There was an hour fixed, was there not, for taking possession of the land upon the 27th ?—There was an hour fixed for we were right in doing so.

Your being there was in consequence of Mr. Peile and your friends going there ?—In consequence, perhaps, of the application which they made to the Commissioner.

Which was to send the police up there as they were going at that hour to take possession ; was not that what Souter told you ? Yes or no ?—I think that the Commissioner said they were going to be upon the ground and that I was to be there at one o'clock.

On the morning of the 27th March had there not been blasting operations upon the ground ?—Not to my knowledge.

On the 3rd April there had been blasting ?—I was told so.

And the reason why the battakee was beaten was to give the Parsee Punchayet an opportunity of protesting against the licence to blast ?—It was to give any one.

Any one what ?—Any one who might have an objection.

Was it not, Sir, for the purpose of enabling the Parsee Punchayet to protest against the blasting ?—It was not particularly for any one.

Did you not know what the effect of the blasting must have been ?—that it must have scared away birds of prey which hover round the Towers of Silence ?—I do not know.

You do not know ?—No ; but they are not so easily frightened.

O, so you know the nature of vultures, do you ?—I know they are pretty sluggish and heavy.

Where did you make the acquaintance of their nature and habits ? You never were on that ground before, you say ?—I have seen many of them in Bombay and in the neighbourhood of the Towers of Silence.

Was it at Mr. Gibbs' bungalow that you saw the vultures ?—I do not remember.

At this stage of the examination Mr. James Pearse, one of the jurymen, became unwell, and the proceedings were stopped. While Mr. Pearse was being examined in an adjoining room, the proceedings were adjourned for half an hour. When the Court met again a report was given to Mr. Justice Green that Mr. Pearse was suffering from fever and ague, and could not possibly resume his seat in the box sooner than four hours.

His Lordship then said it was useless sitting at all during the rest of the day, and accordingly adjourned the hearing of the case until this morning.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST TWO HINDOO CLERKS.

MR. C. W. PRESCOT, solicitor, yesterday appeared before Mr. Connon, and obtained warrants against Narayen Khooshall and Sadanund Janardhun, the former a clerk in the office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., and the latter a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, solicitors, charging them with forgery and cheating.

Mr. C. W. Prescot said—I am an attorney of the High Court. Yesterday about 1 P. M., this bill, which I produce, was brought to my office by one Mahadoo, a sepoy in the employ of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., and presented to my cashier, Ramchunder Pandoorung, for payment. It is my practice to initial all private bills brought for payment, and the initials form the authority to my cashier for paying them. The initial "C.W.P.," on this bill, are not in my handwriting. The bill was sent in to me by my cashier, and I thereupon questioned the peon Mahadoo as to the person who had sent him with the bill, and from what he said I was led to believe that he received it from a man named Narayen Khooshall, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. and I immediately thereupon proceeded to the said Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s office to make further enquiries, but found that Narayen Khooshall was absent, and I have been since informed and believe that he has not since returned. I produce a second bill. This has been paid by my cashier upon the authority of the initials "C. W. P." upon the bill. These initials are not in my handwriting. I am informed that this bill was also presented by the same sepoy Mahadoo, and that the money was paid to him, and by him handed over to the said Narrayen Khooshal. That Sadanund Janardhun, one of my clerks, subsequently stated to me that he received the first-mentioned bill from one Richard DeCruz, with instructions to obtain the money from my cashier. He further stated that he had arranged to have the said bill presented by Messrs. Nicol and Co's sepoy to my cashier direct without showing it to me ; and that he was to receive a commission out of the money if he succeeded in obtaining payment from the cashier. And I charge the said Narayen Khooshall and Sadanund Janardhun with forgery and cheating, and with abetment of forgery and cheating ; and I pray that warrants may be issued for their apprehension, and also a search-warrant to search the house of the said Narayen Khooshall.

The Magistrate granted the application as prayed for. The accused Sadanund Janardhun was arrested and placed yesterday afternoon before the Magistrate, and was identified by Mr. Prescot. The prisoner was remanded.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.—In 1866, only seven years ago, the ruling Mikado of Japan was the most determined enemy that foreigners had. The Tycoon was under orders to banish the 'ugly barbarians' from Yokohama and close all ports but two. The *Japan Gazette* points out how a higher power than that of man has been at work :—First, the young Tycoon was removed by death, and Stots'bashi, under the title of Yoshi-nobu or Yoshi-hishi, was appointed in his place. He, being full of the most hopeful plans for the well-being both of his own countrymen and of foreigners residing in Japan ; seeing, too, that nothing could stem the torrent which flowed too painly, too strongly, and too determinately in one course, appealed to the Mikado and to the daimios. He refused to accept the office unless he could at all times have access to the Mikado to explain his own policy, and unless the daimios would support and not oppose him. Scarcely had this been arranged when the Mikado passed away. He had hardly attained middle age : but he died, leaving the much-respected prince the present Mikado, then only about sixteen years of age, to succeed him. Time rolled on, and the day arrived for the opening of the port of Hiogo and the city of Osaka. All that we had predicted at once began to show itself, and the princes of Satsuma, Chosiu, Hizen, Tosa, and one or two others, commenced the opposition that had been determined upon. We need not dwell on what followed—how the very first blow they struck, although it was the deathblow of the Tycoonate, was the means of changing the whole policy of the opposing princes. The attitude it forced the foreign ministers to assume led the princes, who may be said to have seized on the person of the Mikado, to perceive that they could do better with the friendship of foreigners than without ; and in a moment all was changed. True it is that so soon as they got the upper hand in the country they allowed the Kioto councillors to amuse themselves by issuing orders against all religions but the Sintoo, and Buddhism and Christianity alike came in for persecution. But so soon as the fighting was done, and the power of the Mikado secured, the ministers turned their attention to these matters, and slowly and by degrees deprived the Kuges of all their powers, and have gone on step by step, until they have arrived at the edict which we now tell our readers has been passed. It was the general opinion that this concession would have been the last the Mikado would have made, and that it would have been only after great and continued pressure. But the young Mikado sees that the old fallacy of his celestial descent is an exploded absurdity. He meets the new order of things in the most manly way, boldly gives his people the freedom of thought, and in effect says, "Now all are free ; let the Truth find its place." The Japanese Government have also decided to adopt the Gregorian Calendar, and their next new year will fall on our New Year's day, January 1, 1874, one month earlier. The events which have led to the edict granting religious liberty, are just another chapter in the wonderful providential history of the last 30 years, whereby God has been breaking down the barriers and opening the brazen gates in all parts of the world, that the way might be opened for the universal promulgation of the Gospel.—*Bombay Guardian.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE theatrical mania is also showing itself among the natives of Madras.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE *Na-ful-Azim* calls attention to the pernicious custom of some of the inhabitants of Loodhiana keeping their daughters in the state of celibacy until the age of 30 or 40, and posting guards over them to prevent their eloping.

AN AUTHORITY AT FAULT.—We did not suspect the *Pioneer* of hostility to the Church, but he tells us that the Lord Chancellor ranks as the highest subject in England, suppressing the fact that the Archbishop of Canterbury is not yet disestablished. The same paper is again not very happy in its remarks on the Penal Code, which it informs us exactly reproduces the English law in allowing the judge on convictions of murder the choice of passing sentence either of death or of transportation for life. The fact is, an English judge has no alternative but to pass sentence of death in such cases, and transportation has been wholly abolished in England since 1857.—*Indian Observer.*

SKATES.—A contemporary having stated that horses and men have been dying from skate-bites in the Ganges, the paragraph is circulating with various comments, but, curiously enough, no one has yet taken the trouble to remark that *skates do not bite.* Many of them sting however with great success, the tail being armed with a formidable flat spine of bone several inches in length, as sharp as a needle and denticulated on either side with extremely fine teeth, re-curved. A wound inflicted by this weapon exhibits all the symptoms of poisoning, and there can be no doubt that a virulent mucous is secreted by the skate. The stinging rays are found in all quarters of the globe, attaining at times to a great size. More than one species is, we believe, to be found in the Ganges.—*Pioneer.*

KITE-FLYING.—A correspondent writes—"Yesterday about midday I happened to be driving past the corner of Dickenson Road near Messrs. Arcot Narrainsawmy's shop where a number of little urchins had collected, and were flying kites of various sizes, when suddenly one of the largest, about 2 feet square, came down on my pony's head, and getting afterwards entangled between his legs, and frightening the animal (who is very timid in harness and strange to Bangalore) to such a degree, that he nearly smashed the conveyance. Of course as usual there was no policeman to be found anywhere near, and these little boys having bolted away, got off scot-free, so my horsekeeper broke the kite to pieces, which was all that could be done under the circumstances. Had this happened to a lady (which is not at all unlikely it will some day), the consequences may be more serious ; so I trust that this warning may cause a stop to be put to this nuisance before some serious accident does occur."—*Bangalore Spectator.*

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE Rev. W. H. Dallinger writes —

Professor W. Thompson reports further results of great interest from the *Challenger* Expedition. A new animal of the class *Gephyrea* was dredged off the island of Teneriffe, on which Dr. Shum proposes to establish the genus *Leiderma*, which will come between the families *Sipunculacea* and *Priapulacea*. The class Gephyrea includes certain worm-like animals, in which there may or may not be obvious annulation or ring marks, but which do not possess foot-tubercules. At a depth of 2,200 fathoms off the Island of Ferro another dredge was made, and attached to the branches of a coral were found some fine specimens of a magnificent sponge. It belonged to the Hexactinellidæ ; and one specimen, consisting of two individuals united together by their bases, was about sixty centimetres across. It had very much the appearance of the "tender fungus" attached to the trunk of a tree. It forms the type of a new genus, and Professor Thompson proposes to it *Poliopogon Amadou.* Both its surfaces were covered with a delicate net-work of square meshes formed by spicules. It is also bordered by a fringe of spicules, and from the base a long brush of strong, glassy, anchoring spicules project, fixing it to its place of attachment. When brought up it was of a delicate cream colour, and many in a very early stage were taken with it, affording opportunity for the study of its development. Five hundred miles off Teneriffe, with 3,409 fathoms of line, a yellowish ooze was brought up containing several living molluscs. Foraminifera were abundant, and there were many exquisite Radiolarian forms. In another throw of the dredge, at a depth of 3,500 fathoms, only red clay was brought up ; even foraminifera being absent. The clay was exceedingly smooth, as if levigated with extreme care for a process of some refined art. Professor Thompson attributes this deposit to the movement of water from so me special locality, probably from the mouths of the great South American rivers. In Lat. 21 deg. 38m N. Long. 44 deg. 39m W. a handsome crustacean was found, having all the characteristics of a well-known family, but totally devoid of eye stalks and eyes. At another time, with the dredge line "veered" to nearly five statute miles, some red mud was brought up containing a tube-building worm ; the tubes or cases being made of the gritty matter which was sparingly found in mud. As bearing on some of the most important of the broad questions, which it is the object of this expedition to solve, Dr. Thompson considers that no capture which could have been made could have been more important or more conclusive than this worm. The depth was 3,000 fathoms ; probably not exceeded by any part of the ocean. The nature of the bottom was unfavourable to higher animal life, and yet this creature, closely related to a shallow water group of high organization, is abundant and fully developed. It affords, indeed, conclusive evidence that the conditions of the bottom of the sea to all depths are not only such as to admit of the existence of animal life, but are such as to allow of the unlimited extension of the distribution of animals high in the zoological series, and closely in relation with the characteristic faunæ of shallower zones.

A remarkable instance of Nature's exquisite power of adaptation is given us by Mr. Tegetmeier. The pheasant, from nesting on the ground, is very strongly exposed to the attacks of enemies. The escape of any of the sitting birds, or their eggs, from foxes, hedge-hogs, &c., looked at superficially, appears most improbable. This escape, however, is attributable to the fact that the birds when sitting lose their peculiar scent. Dogs of the keenest powers of smell will pass within a foot or so of a sitting pheasant without showing the slightest knowledge of his presence, provided she be concealed from view. This suppression must not of course be looked upon as a voluntary act ; it is a physiological correlation, necessary to the safety of the birds and the continuance of the species. Mr. Tegetmeier believes it due to "vicarious secretion." The odoriferous particles usually thrown off by the skin are excreted and carried off by the intestinal canal, and sufficient evidence of this is given. Some experiments, something like those made sometime since by Dr. Bardon Sanderson, have been made by M. Onimus on septicæmic blood. He enclosed the poisoned blood in dyalysing paper, and plunged it into distilled water. At the end of twenty-four hours the distilled water became milky and swarmed with myriads of bacteria. He satisfied himself that these bacteria did not proceed from the septicæmic blood, but were formed outside the parchment pouch ; for the dialysing paper, when carefully examined, showed no bacteria, being entirely clean. He injected as much as fifty or sixty centimetres of this liquid filled with living bacteria into a rabbit without producing the least disturbance. But when he injected a drop of the blood contained in the dialysing paper the death of the animal was rapid. He also injected bacteria developed in albumen into the veins of a rabbit, but it still lived. He therefore concludes—1. That the septicæmic poison is a non-dialysable substance. 2. That bacteria only, or bacteria developed in albumen, are not enough to produce the putrefaction of blood. To accomplish this the putrid blood must itself be injected.

The utilization of coal dust is an important question in manufactures and navigation just now. Mr. J. R. Crampton, C.E., has shown to the Iron and Steel Institute how it may be accomplished. He has been for some years engaged in perfecting a system of burning coal dust mixed with air without smoke. He began by injecting a mingled current of coal-dust and air into a furnace, and eventually succeeded. The principle has now been applied to a revolving puddling furnace at Woolwich, where excellent results are obtained. The furnace consists of a cylinder divided into two chambers communicating with each other ; one in which the combustion of the fuel is effected, and the other in which the iron is puddled. The chambers are surrounded by a water-casing, which keeps the outer surface cool, and prevents irregular contraction and expansion. The furnace is revolved by a small engine, and the results of its working are excellent. The iron produced by it is of a much better quality than that produced in the ordinary way. The tensile strain of ordinary puddled iron reheated and rolled three times is 22 tons per square inch. That from the Crampton furnace rolled only once gave a tensile strain not at any time under 23, and when hardened this iron resists as much as 45 tons tensile strain per square inch. The using of refuse coal, which must result from this invention, will be a great economy ; for the actual "waste" heaps of mining districts must now have a respectable value.

INFORMATION WANTED.

SIR,—Would one of your numerous readers give me the following information. In paras. 1 and 2 clause 3 Staff Corps Royal Warrant it states :—"Officers of twelve years' service, of which four must have been in the Staff Corps, will become captains," &c. I am informed that this ruling of service in the Staff Corps has been altered from four years' service in the Staff Corps to four years' *actual staff employment in this country* exclusive of leave ? I would feel greatly obliged by any one giving me chapter and verse of this subsequent order.

—*Pioneer.* GURREEB PURWUR.

THE "INDIAN OBSERVER'S" OPINIONS ABOUT THE LATE LORD MAYO.

. . . . . THE remarks of the *Englishman* compel us to justify that opinion in detail : and if what we shall say grates against the sensibilities of Lord Mayo's admirers in this country, they must look for redress to those who have obliged us to speak. We hold, then—that Mayo was one of the least competent men to whom the destinies of the Empire were ever entrusted ; we hold that because he was so, he became a tool in the hands of abler men than himself ; we hold that these men forced or persuaded him into a line of policy unwise, oppressive, and extravagant ; and we hold, finally, that his removal and the consequent breaking up of the small clique of *doctrinaires* who ruled the country in his name were of incalculable benefit to the Empire. We are aware that such is not the general opinion of the Indian Press. If it had been, the *Indian Observer* would never have come into existence. It was started in order to press upon the public attention this view of Lord Mayo's administration, and the result has convinced us that we were right in doing so. It may suit the admirers of Lord Mayo to try to make out that Lord Northbrook is simply carrying out the policy of his predecessor ; that is not the way we regard his action ; and that is not the way in which he is regarded by the writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette.* There is not a principle of Indian administration which we fought for at the outset of our career, that was not at that time set at nought by the Supreme Government, or that is not now adopted by it. From having been the consistent opponents of the Government we have become its cordial admirers. If this be a result of the action of continuity, we should like to know what are the effects of a radical change of policy ?

The keystones of Lord Mayo's policy were—1. Finance. 2. Land Revenue. 3. Public Works. Let us see how the principle of continuity has been illustrated in each of these.

Finance.—It pleases the *Englishman* in the article under discussion to credit Lord Mayo with great administrative ability, because, as he says, he "produced a surplus." But when clothed and in his right mind, no paper in India understands questions of finance better than the *Englishman*, and none would more readily perceive that the true test of ability lies in the way a surplus is produced and not in the production itself, which is a very easy matter. Lord Mayo's surplus was produced by means of a tax iniquitous and oppressive in its operation, and unneeded by the exigencies of the State. Sir Richard Temple's last Budget shows this beyond a doubt. It shows that an apparent need for the income-tax was made out by a wilfully low estimate of the receipts from opium—an estimate persisted in, in the face of the most convincing exhibition of its inadequacy ; it shows that for four years the country was harassed and driven to the very verge of insurrection to levy a tax, one penny of which was not wanted, and one penny of which has not been spent. No paper in times past has put the policy and iniquity of these proceedings before the public in a more convincing manner than the *Englishman.* But how about the principle of continuity ? Has Lord Northbrook maintained the income-tax ? Does he regard it, as in days of old, as the corner-stone of Indian finance ? Alas ! no. It has departed—perished, cut off without even the said honour of a funeral oration. "But," say the admirers of Lord Mayo, "it never was intended to be a permanent impost." We beg leave to deny this. Lord Mayo and his advisers had determined, so far as they could, to make it a permanent impost ; they clung to it and exacted it long after even the appearance of need had disappeared ; the promise that it should only be a temporary expedient was literally wrung from them by the shouts of opposition that arose from every side. We at least have not the smallest doubt that, but for Lord Northbrook's accession to power, it would still have been flourishing in all its natural beauty.

Land Revenue.—It was a fixed article of faith with Sir John Strachey and his brother, and by them implanted in the docile mind of their chief, that there was going on yearly throughout India an enormous loss of revenue that was rightly due to the State from the land. Most people will be able easily enough to recall the confused clamour that two years ago sounded from all sides on this subject—the tremendous denunciations of Settlement Officers that enlivened the pages of the *Indian Economist*—the marvellous calculations which appeared in *Indian Public Opinion* of the criminal waste of revenue in the Punjab ; the efforts af the two Stracheys—unhappily in the case of the Road Cess Act partially successful—to supplement the land revenue by an insidious system of local exactions. How about the principle of continuity here ? Does the clamour continue to resound ? Are we pestered any more with absurd suggestions to levy the revenue on a grain valuation ? Is the Permanent Settlement any longer in danger ? Does the cultivator of the North-West still live in fear of being overwhelmed by a deluge of local cesses ? Alas ! no. Unmindful of the principle of continuity, Lord Northbrook has declared that the demands upon the land are not to be increased, and as a proof of the sincerity of his determination, has vetoed the Bengal Municipalities Bill. No one can doubt for a moment that under Lord Mayo this measure would have received a joyful assent, as a worthy supplement to the Road Cess.

Public Works.—This was another craze of Lord Mayo and his advisers. With the country still sore and angry from the burden of a 3½ per cent. income-tax, the Governor-General, it will be remembered, made a memorable speech, in which having proved to his own satisfaction that the Indian ryot was very lightly taxed because the Turkish and the Russian peasant were taxed even more heavily than he, he went on to say that the Government of India proposed forthwith to borrow ninety millions of money for the construction of public works. All India was to be watered by canals and to become a regular network of railways. Most people will remember the ingenious devices whereby this wild project was attempted to be justified. Forced labour was to be exacted in the Punjab ; seven per cent. on the cost of construction was to be levied in the North-West on the fortunate cultivator who used the canal water ; every one was to be forced to buy the water, whether he wanted it or not. Was not the Indian peasant a supremely fortunate individual as compared with his Russian brother ? Could a vigorous and enlightened Government be expected to stay its hands from the work of civilisation until it had reduced him to the same level ? How about the principle of continuity here ? Does Lord Northbrook startle our ears with sensational declaration of this kind ? Does not the project of the Sardah Canal sleep the sleep of the just ? Has not seven per cent. on the cost of construction long ago passed into the limbo of things that were. Does Lord Northbrook propose to borrow ninety millions to expend on public works ?

And if we look at smaller matters, it seems to us that we find the same sudden and complete break of continuity. Is Lord Northbrook likely to propose the disbanding of the Madras Army ? Would he surround himself with fish-doctors, directors-general of statistics, and the like paraphernalia ? Are sensational state trials likely to form a prominent feature of his administration ? The character of Lord Mayo's Government was that of incessant noise and hurry. Great projects (as they were called) were being constantly evolved. No one could say what a day might bring forth. Opponents who could not be persuaded from the error of their ways were simply trampled upon and ridden over. The undoubted alarm and alienation of the people was as much caused by the terror and uncertainty of the future, as by the sufferings of the past and present. The character of Lord Northbrook's government, on the other hand, is best expressed in a single well known sentence. *He gave the land rest.* The force of contrast can go no farther.

One word more before we end. The true reason of this outcry against us is the common notion, that concerning a dead man nothing but good should be spoken. This opinion in the case especially of a statesman, or any other public man, we consider both absurd and pernicious. The welfare of people is not to be subordinated to a sentiment of this kind. We hold Lord Mayo to have been a weak and mischievous ruler ; we expressed this conviction again and again while he lived ; if true at all, it remains as true now as it ever was ; and if we see any attempt made to mislead the public regarding the character or consequences of his administration, it becomes a simple duty to speak out what we think and know.—*Indian Observer.*

THERE have thus far been washed ashore and otherwise recovered, chiefly by submarine divers, from the wreck of the steamer Atlantic at Prospect, Nova Scotia, 123 bodies, leaving

ORDERS DEVOTED TO WOMEN.

(Indian Observer.)

We see by the home papers that the Shah of Persia has founded the Order of the Sun for women, which will no doubt lead to many jealousies and heart-burnings, particularly as the order has already been conferred on and accepted by ladies of the highest rank. We hope the ribbon will be of a becoming colour, and the jewel and badge handsome and effective. A disregard to these important trifles has hitherto prevented female orders of knighthood from being highly valued. Such an order of knighthood is a singular growth of chivalry, but there is no doubt that the Shah can refer to many previous precedents of this kind.

In Austria the following orders for women existed:—

The Ladies' Order of the Cross, instituted in 1862. The badge was a gold medal, chased and pierced; in the centre the Imperial eagle; over all a cross surmounted with the letters L.H.S., and a small cross over the letter H. Motto, *Salus et gloria*.

The Order of Ladies Slaves to Virtue. Founded in 1662 and limited to thirty noble ladies. The badge of this order was extremely elegant. A Golden Sun, encircled with a chaplet of laurel, green, enamelled with the motto, *Sola ubique triumphat*, and worn pendent at the breast to a small chain of gold on a narrow black ribbon.

The Order of Neighbourly Love, established in 1708. The founder knew that it was hopeless to expect any neighbourly love among a number of women, so this order was not confined to ladies, but extended to both sexes. Neighbourly love is at the best a vulgar and commonplace virtue, and therefore the badge of this order is both plain and unbecoming, *viz.*, a golden cross of eight points worn on a red ribbon, with the motto, *Amor proximi*. As the masculine always includes the feminine, the motto may also according to circumstances be read as *Amor proximæ*.

In France there existed at various times:—

The Order of the Cordeliere. The ensign of this order was merely a Cordelier's girdle worn round the waist with the ends hanging down, and as might have been expected from the extreme plainness of the ensign, this association lasted but a short time.

The Order of the Celestial Collar of the Holy Rosary. Instituted by Anne of Austria for fifty young ladies of the first families in France. The collar was a blue ribbon enriched with white and blue, and pendent at the breast by a silk cordon a cross of eight points pomettee, and in each angle a Fleur-de-lis, on the centre and image of St. Dominick, enamelled.

The Order of the Bee, founded in 1703. The ensign was a medal of gold; on one side the portrait of the Foundress, and on the other a Bee, with the motto, *Je suis petite, mais mes piqûres sont profondes*.

Spain had three orders devoted to women:—

The Order of the Lady of Mercy; the object being to promote the redemption of captives from the Moors. It was founded in 1261, and the badge was a shield crowned with a ducal coronet.

The Order of Saint Jago de Compostello, founded in 1312. The badge was a cross of gold, enamelled crimson, edged with gold and worn round the neck pendent to a broad ribbon, charged on the centre with an escallop shell, white. The members of this order wore black habits.

There was also a female order of Calatrava, the badge being a cross *fleury* red, worn at the breast pendent to a broad ribbon.

But the most extraordinary order of this kind was—

The Order of Death's Head founded by the Duke of Wurtemburgh in 1652. A princess of the house of Wurtemburgh was always to be its head; its badge was peculiarly striking, and like a widower just freed from his bondage exhibited a mixture of the grave and gay. A Death's Head enamelled white, surmounted by a black cross, and above this cross was another cross composed of five large jewels by which it hung to a black ribbon edged with white, and on the ribbon the words *Memento mori*, worn at the breast.

RUSSIAN GEORGIA.

30TH APRIL.

As small-pox was raging in Poti, intermittent fever prevalent, and everybody, who could afford it, more or less intoxicated, and as nothing could be done at the custom-house, which was closed for five days, I determined to run 30 miles up the line to a place called Novi Senach, gain information, and have a look at the country.

Leaving Poti on a foggy morning at 6 A.M. (only passenger train during day), we ran for 20 miles or thereabouts through an exact counterpart of the "Great Dismal Swamp," an apparently endless forest of dead and decaying timber trees of various sorts, with here and there a dense undergrowth of alders, standing in a marsh. No one could live a fortnight in such a place in India. It would beat the Terai, and is bad enough even in this northerly latitude, as the graves of some hundreds of Russian soldiers, who died of fever in making this portion of the line, testify. The summer here is fearfully hot, steamy, and pestiferous. At this season (end of April) it is something like Bengal in January, only colder. Emerging from the jungle, after a couple of hours' run, we found ourselves at Novi Senach (the trains go very slowly) on the outskirts of one of the most beautful countries and finest climates in the world.

Getting down at the little station I was directed to Mr. Rice's house, only a couple of hundred yards off, but finding he was not yet visible, took a walk round the outskirts of the village, at the back of which the mountain, partially cleared yet well wooded, rises in a gentle slope. The ground at its base, on which the village is situate, was a level green sward with clover, butter cups, daisies, daffodils, &c., springing up; here and there clumps of hazel and alder, just as in Europe, only more luxuriant. Going back to the house I found Mr. Rice with his wife, son, and daughter at breakfast. He was very hospitable, asked me to stay with him for a week on my return, and showed me round the place. He was engaged in making a large garden and vineyard of ten or twelve acres, and had imported a number of the best French vines, besides numerous choice apple, pear, and other fruit trees. The way everything was flourishing, though only a few months in the ground, was marvellous. Pear, strawberries, potatoes, artichokes and lettuces were coming on with a luxuriance such as one reads of in California. The winters are so mild that they rarely have snow or frost at all; consequently cuttings and suckers shoot (or rather throw out shoots) all the year round. Every sort of European fruit does well, without an exception. From the garden we ascended the slopes at the back of the village, which were covered with beech and oak, interspersed with hazel coppices. Here we found figs, plums, hazel-nuts, walnuts, wild pears, quinces, and crab-apples, growing as if they had been planted, while vines were running up many of them. The quantity and luxuriance of these wild fruits was astonishing. Here and there were banks covered with masses of yellow azalias in full bloom; the fern was already two feet high, and wild strawberries ripening. The climate appeared identical with that of 6,000 feet elevation in the Himalayas, but more equable, and they have no rainy season to check the ripening of fruit as we have in our hills. From an elevation of 500 feet we looked down upon the broad alluvial valley, bounded by the snow-capped Elburz, which defines the Turkish frontier, with the Gouriel range of 1,000 feet or thereabouts below it. The valley is as flat as the plains of the N. W. P.—a mass of green forest dotted with meadows, the Rion winding down the centre. Something like the Dhoon (with a snowy range on each side), only much broader. Hardly a tenth part is under cultivation. The Government offer every encouragement to settlers (with capital), as they wish to improve the country, and (by example) the native modes of cultivation, which are of the rudest. The people are a fine race, brave and hospitable, but given too much to merry-making and taking things easy.—*Pioneer*.

RUSSIAN WOMEN STUDENTS AT ZURICH.

The Russian Government has just made a remarkable announcement in its official organs relative to the Russian women students in the University of Zurich. During the last two years, says this "document, the number of young Russian women who study at Zurich has rapidly increased; there are now more than a hundred in the University and Polytechnic school in that town. Very unfavourable reports have reached the Government," it adds, "relative to the conduct of these young women. At the time when their number began to increase, the leaders of the Russian emigration made Zurich the centre of their revolutionary propaganda, and they spared no efforts to draw the students into it. Under their influence all serious study gave place to a fruitless political agitation; various political parties, representing the most Radical opinions, were formed among the Russian youth of both sexes. A 'Slavonic Democratic-Socialist Society,' a 'Slavonic Central Revolutionary Committee,' and a Slavonic and a Russian section of the International Society, have been formed at Zurich, and they number several young Russians of both sexes among their members. In the Russian library, to which certain Russian editors and publishers send their periodical and newspapers gratis, lectures of a very revolutionary character are delivered. . . . It has become a daily occupation of young Russian girls to attend the meetings of working men; political agitation absorbs these youthful and inexperienced minds, and leads them into wrong courses. . . . The young women who have thus been dragged into politics are entirely under the influence of the leaders of the emigration, and have become their obedient instruments. Some of them go two or three times in the year to Russia and back again, taking with them incendiary letters and proclamations. . . . Others allow themselves to be deluded by the communistic theories of free love, and, under the protection of a fictitious marriage, act in utter forgetfulness of all the fundamental principles of morality and decorum. The misconduct of these Russian women has so provoked the local population that even the lodging-house keepers hesitate to take them into their homes. . . . Such immorality cannot be allowed by the Government to pass unnoticed. It must not be forgotten that these women will sooner or later come back to Russia, there to become wives, mothers, and teachers; and it is the duty of the Russian Government to prevent them as far as possible from corrupting the youth of the country. To those young women who really wish to obtain a scientific education, ample opportunities are afforded by the higher schools in Russia itself, to which students of both sexes are freely admitted; but there can by no doubt that the Russian young women who go to Zurich are actuated by different motives from that of a love of science. . . . The frivolous articles of some of our newspapers (this false, notions as to the position of women in society, the attraction exercised by modern ideas—all these causes have more or less had an influence in bringing a relatively much larger number of young Russian women to Zurich than are to be found there from other European countries, to whose Universities women are not admitted. The number of women students from Russia is 165; of those from other European states, not 20. . . . In order to put an end to this abnormal state of things, it is hereby announced to all the Russian women who attend the lectures at the University and the Polytechnic school of Zurich that such of them as shall continue to attend the above lectures after the 1st of January, 1874, will not be admitted on their return to Russia to any examination, educational establishment, or appointment of any kind under the control of the Government." —*Pall Mall Gazette*.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

Times.

The exertions of the Lord Mayor to unite the religious congregations of London in the good work of making a simultaneous collection in aid of Hospitals and Dispensaries have already been crowned by so large a measure of success that Hospital Sunday will certainly take its place among the recognized institutions of the metropolis. It has long been customary to make appeals from the pulpit in aid of particular Charities, and clergymen who preach to rich and liberal hearers must often experience no small difficulty in deciding among the claims which are perpetually being urged upon their notice. Practically, their decisions have often been guided by consideration, of locality, so that Hospitals and other institutions situated in wealthy districts have enjoyed special advantages in the shape of congregational collections, while those in the more immediate neighbourhood of the poor to whom they minister have been to a great extent cut off from this important source of income.

The idea of simultaneously collecting, in all places of worship, a fund to be divided equitably among all the Hospitals originated in Birmingham, and the suggestion, mainly by the exertions of Canon Miller, was adopted some years ago in order to relieve the pressing wants of the Medical Charities in that town. The results of this first attempt of the kind, although small by comparison with those which have followed them, were sufficient to induce a repetition of the appeal in subsequent years; and the example set by Birmingham was soon followed by other great Provincial towns. It was found that an annual "Hospital Sunday," not only relieved the clergy from the difficult task of deciding upon the claims and merits of individual Charities, and prevented the possible injustice done to those which could not be preached for, but that it also produced a remarkable increase in the amounts contributed. The laity soon became warmly interested various public bodies made the day an occasion for attendance at some place of worship in their corporate character, and the few ministers who at first declined to join in the movement found themselves subjected to pressure in its favour from the leading members of their congregations. Besides all this public attention was drawn to Hospitals in a greatly increased degree, and the benefits conferred by them became more widely known and more correctly appreciated than before. Encouraged by this experience, many of those interested in the management of London Hospitals have long been anxious to set on foot the system of simultaneous collection in the metropolis; but the very magnitude of the necessary organization seemed to place an almost insuperable obstacle in their way, and the complications of ecclesiastical work were believed, by some dignitaries of the Church, to be such that they would render united action impossible. That these difficulties have been overcome is mainly due to the present Lord Mayor, who, from the time when the project was first submitted to him, brought to its aid all the weight of his personal character as well as of his official station. He not only convened and presided over the public meeting at which it received the sanction of many influential persons, but he established the head quarters of the Executive Committee at the Mansion House, and worked assiduously, both publicly and privately, to remove impediments and to gain adherents. He is rewarded by the announcement that the cause of the sick and suffering will be pleaded on Sunday, the 15th of June, from nearly a thousand pulpits in the metropolis. Of the clergy who will not now co-operate the great majority are restrained only by having already fixed their collections for the current year, and will hereafter fall into the ranks of their brethren; while those who decline on any ground of principle scarcely exceed fifty in number. In the list of assenting ministers all denominations are represented. Collections will be made at St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, at the Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral, at the chief Synagogue, at the Greek Church, and by all bodies of Protestant Dissenters. Besides these collections, the Lord Mayor or the Bank of England will receive contributions to the fund until the 30th inst. so as to meet the case of persons who may not be present at a place of worship on the appointed day, or who may be members of a congregation to which no appeal is made by its minister. It has also been suggested that large employers of labour should promote a Saturday collection in their shops or warehouses, since by this expedient considerable sums of money are annually obtained in Birmingham and other places.

A cause which has already brought about so large an amount of unity among those who are often conspicuous for their differences is one that comes home to convictions deeply rooted in the minds of all, and that scarcely requires the assistance of our advocacy. Yet we may remind our readers that the wealth of London serves in many ways to entail misery upon large numbers of its inhabitants, that the difficulty of obtaining house accommodation at a cost within the means of the labouring classes is one which renders sickness the most terrible of all the evils that can befall them, and precisely in proportion as they suffer from inadequate accommodation, so the need for Hospitals in which they may be received when disabled by illness or accident increases. The out-patient departments have lately had to bear a good deal of sharp criticism, based partly upon the supposition that they relieve a certain proportion of people who could provide medical attendance for themselves, and partly upon the statement that, in some cases at least, the work undertaken is more than can be adequately performed. It is a remarkable tribute to the general excellence of Hospitals that these are all the faults which those who desire to reform them can point out; and, in so far as these faults exist, it may be hoped that Hospital Sunday will promote improvement by attracting, in London as elsewhere, an increased degree of public attention to the actual working of the Charities. In the meanwhile, there is no one who has not known some instance or instances of the blessings conferred through the medium of the great monuments of practical benevolence which our congregations will be asked to aid; and we trust that the financial results of even the first Hospital Sunday will be such as to prove the wisdom of those by whom it has been instituted. Canon Miller, whose name is so intimately associated with the movement, has been compelled, this year, to preach his sermon for the fund before the appointed day; and the collection which followed was but little less than two hundred pounds. If this should prove even to approximate an average, the London Hospitals will soon be relieved from the pecuniary difficulties which now press heavily upon most of them.

When the money has been collected, there will still remain the task of its appointment and distribution. For this work a committee has been appointed, consisting of gentlemen of the highest character and consideration, who will act under certain general principles laid down for their guidance, and whose decisions will command the confidence of the public. The principle which seems most important is that each institution shall participate in proportion to the amount which it derives from voluntary contributions, and which it applies directly to the fulfilment of the purposes for which it exists. Hospital managers will be required to render their balance-sheets for the last three years to the distribution committee, and they will not receive on account of income derived from endowments nor on account of money expended on objects that have only an indirect bearing upon their work, such as the machinery of appeals, dinners, advertisements, commissions to canvassers, collectors, and the like. Neither will they be allowed to claim upon more than a certain proportion of establishment expenses, such as house-rent, salaries, and wages. It is well known to all who are conversant with Hospital management that many struggling institutions spend very largely in order to force themselves into notice; and it is important that the collections of Hospital Sunday should not be applied to this purpose, but that they should be strictly devoted to the cure or solace of the sick. The Committee of Distribution will find it necessary to exercise both discrimination and firmness. Were it not notorious that busy men alone have time for everything, it would be legitimate to wonder how some of the leading merchants and bankers of London could possibly find leisure for the discharge of the truly charitable duty they have undertaken.

A FEDERAL REPUBLIC FOR SPAIN.

(Times.)

Affairs in Spain have at last culminated in a crisis; the recent Revolution has been consummated by a change in the form of government altogether unprecedented in the politics of modern Europe. Yesterday morning the Cortes, by an almost unanimous vote, proclaimed the Federal Republic. Only two Deputies, in a house of 212 members, voted against this revival of all the ancient divisions. In Madrid the proclamation of the new order of things has been received with enthusiasm, and from what is known of the popular feeling in the other great towns there is every reason to believe that the vote of the Cortes will obtain the cordial assent of the urban population. In the rural districts it is more difficult to ascertain what the people really desire. The Spanish peasantry very possibly do not understand in any precise sense what the politicians of Madrid mean by a Federal Republic; but they have a traditional affection for the ancient rights of Provincial self-government, which the centralized despotism of the Hapsburg and Bourbon dynasties superseded. In fact, those who have watched the current of Spanish politics since the deposition of Queen Isabella II., however much they may have desired the success of the Monarchical experiment so loyally tested by King Amadeo, have recognised in the Federal Republic the natural end of the disintegration of political forces in Spain.

A series of revolutions had fatally weakened the authority alike of the Crown and of the Cortes. "Militarism" was predominant long before the fall of Queen Isabella. The ancient tradition of allegiance either to the person of the Monarch or the institution of Monarchy was effete. Serrano and Topete had an easy task in overthrowing a Throne which Spain had come to regard with a scornful and sceptical indifference. The same popular apathy allowed Prim to found a Constitutional Kingdom for the Italian Prince. But it was built upon the sands. The whole edifice of the new Monarchy slid from its treacherous foundation, and the Spaniards, with characteristic composure, permitted Senor Castelar and his Republican friends to initiate another experiment. A Centralized Republic after the French fashion has proved still more incapable of attracting the loyalty and affection of Spain than the Bourbons or the Savoyard. A Federal Republic remains alone to be tried, and though there is no example in the history of modern Europe of a nation once welded into a true political unity deliberately relaxing its bonds, an exceptional policy may possibly suit the peculiar temperament and the singular circumstances of the Spaniards. Spain was united under an absolute Government not by a natural attraction or by urgent necessities of alliance; her union was never genuine and perfect like that of the Provinces, Duchies, and Counties which were gradually wrought together into France. The Hapsburg Kings crushed out the local liberties of every Province. The Bourbons worked the machine of Government no less rigorously, and the Army overawed the clamour of the Provincial populations for their cherished privileges. Yet, in spite of this immense reserve of power, the Empire of Phillip II. was not handed down intact to his later successors. Portugal, which the policy of Madrid had hoped to force into a Spanish mould, and to reduce to the same condition as Catalonia or Valencia, successfully asserted her independence. In other parts of the Peninsula, and especially among the mountains of the North, the same result, if fortune had favoured the Basques, might have been attained. The zeal with which the men of the Northern Provinces have sustained for two generations the cause of the elder and the younger Don Carlos is as much a manifestation of Provincial patriotism as of clerical bigotry. The Carlists of Navarre and Biscay care as little for the hereditary right of the elder branch of the Bourbons as the Highlander in 1715 and 1745 cared for the hereditary right of the exiled Stuarts. The Basques want their *fueres* and detest the predominance of Madrid, and they despair of obtaining what they desire from any Central Government, Monarchical or Republican. They hope to exact good terms from a King of their own crowning as the Clans of the Highlands hoped to win the recognition of their claims from the Pretenders for whom they fought. But a Federal Republic gives at once to the Northern Provinces by the essential law of its existence all that the disaffected could hope to obtain and much more than there would be any likelihood of their obtaining from the restored Bourbons. It is not unreasonable, then, to suppose that the Carlist insurrection will not long survive the proclamation of the Federal Republic, which will deprive it of the fuel that has hitherto fed its flames.

The vote of the Cortes yesterday was foreshadowed by the recent elections. The Federals were apparently the only party that had courage, earnestness, and political faith. The timidity of the old Monarchical parties left the field open to the Federals, whose only formidable rivals were the extreme and uncompromising Socialists, the Intransigentes, the Spanish interpreters of the ideas professed by the Commune of Paris. If the Federals were balked in their attempt to establish a Republican Government, the immediate profit would be to the Intransigentes, and no one can wish to see the supreme power pass into the hands of men who denounce Republicans like Castelar and Figueras as culpably moderate. The nomination of Senor Pidy Margall as President of the Council of Ministers is regarded in Madrid as a check to the party of disorder, and the majority of nearly three to one which voted for the new Cabinet represents a fairly secure foundation for a Government with a strong and a popular policy. The change, if it bear the fruit anticipated from it, has come not an hour too soon. In the North the army is profoundly demoralized, and a mutiny of the soldiery, who raise the cry for a Federal Republic, has compelled the retirement of General Velarde, the Commander-in-Chief. In the South the troops and the mob of the towns have come into collision, and blood has been shed at Grenada. Senor Figueras, lately President of the Republican Ministry, in formally surrendering to the Cortes his power as chief of the Executive, pointed to this most anxious position of affairs as an additional reason for despatch in effecting the constitutional changes in favour of which the nation, or, at least, that part of the nation which has any opinion on the subject, has declared itself. We cannot hope that the proclamation of the Federal Republic will restore discipline to the army or reconcile the soldiers with the populace. But it will at least substitute united and decided action at the seat of Government for the shifty and perplexed policy which has hitherto prevailed.

There is nothing preposterous in the idea of a Federal Government. In the United States it has been sharply tried, but has survived even the ordeal of civil war and appears to be now more vigorous than ever. In our own North American Colonies it has been established with the approbation of the Mother Country, and it may hereafter find favour in Australia. Switzerland is a more ancient example of Federal Government, and hardly any European nation is more secure against the dangers of revolution. No political change can transform Spaniards into Swiss, but there is certainly not less hope of orderly progress in Spain under a Confederation than under centralized institutions. The prospect is not a hopeful one, but it is at least as hopeful as any other revolution in Spanish affairs could give us. Federal institutions, like every other form of Government, may be worked well or ill. In Spain it is only too probable they may be worked mischievously, factiously, and corruptly; and they may fail disastrously. But the Federal Republic has one advantage that none of its competitors can claim,—it enlists at once in its favour the only sentiment of loyalty left in the hearts of the Spanish people, the love of their municipal institutions and Provincial independence.

REVIVAL OF FRENCH GAIETY.

(FROM A FRENCH CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES.")

PARIS, JUNE 9.

Social life, it must be allowed, is beginning once more to revive in France. It has been for some time in a state of suspense. The simple nature of the Government which has just been defeated was not calculated to foster luxury nor to encourage the elegancies of fashion. M. Thiers lived in the Presidential saloons exactly as he had been accustomed to live in his *salon* of the Place St. Georges, and upon great gala days, such as when the Emperor of Brazil or some other great personages passed the evening with him, he, in order to mark the occasion as one of an extraordinary nature, put on the red riband of the Legion of Honour or the order of the Golden Fleece, and that was all. As for Madame Thiers and Mdlle. Dosne, they invariably dressed in black, without jewelry or flowers; the simplest costume of any of the lady guests was always finer than theirs, and, knowing that fact, the ladies who were in the habit of attending the Presidential *soirees* adopted a simplicity of dress which recalled the days of Sparta. Those who are acquainted with the natural tendency to coquetry inherent in French women will not be surprised to learn that an example of such extreme simplicity did not meet with enthusiatic approval, nor will they be astonished to be told that when a certain young lady was informed of Marshal MacMahon's appointment she exclaimed, "At last, then, we are again to have a Court!" We have a Court now, and there has been a grand reception; we have had races, *soirées dansantes*, and everything to complete a programme of pleasure such as we have not had for three years. The new President, indeed does not seem disposed to imitate the customs of his predecessor, and perhaps in that he shows a better comprehension of the spirit of French society, which would readily enough accomodate itself to the badge of a Republic if State receptions, gay pleasures, and elegant toiletts enabled them to revel in the enjoyments which they possessed under the former Monarchy. Thus, the first reception held by Marshal MacMahon seems to have delighted the crowd of fashionable people who have retained their love for the *fêtes* of the former Court. I speak of this reception only from hearsay, but I have heard it so much talked about that I have been able to convince myself that it in no way resembled the assemblies under the late Presidency.

Ought we also to attribute to the change of Government the exceptional success of the race meeting held yesterday? That might be going too far, but it is certain that in the weighing-ground and in the stands and within the reserved spaces there was a display of elegance such as has not been witnessed during the last three years. It is difficult to describe the animated and beautiful picture which the Bois de Boulogne presented. From 1 o'clock the stream of carriages of all kinds began to flow along the Champs Elysées. From all parts of the city, and the suburbs there was an incessant tide of pedestrians, all making their way to the race-ground at Longchamps. At half-past 3, when the race for the Grand Prix was about to be run, there was a crowd of several thousands forming a queue at the gates, awaiting their turn to enter the grounds. The scene at that moment, as viewed from one of the tribunes, was very curious. The whole space was covered with spectators. Some had taken up their position upon forms, upon chairs, and upon the roofs of the carriages. The official stand was filled. In the reserved space in front of the stand ladies of high distinction promenaded until the moment of the great struggle between Boiard and Doncaster, displaying marvellous toilettes. Never before was there such a profusion of blue dresses in all shades, forms, and styles. Light blue was the predominant shade. In the official stand there was an array of ladies in blue who seemed to give the tone to the occasion. Marshal MacMahon was to have attended the races in full uniform, and to have proceeded to Longchamps in state with the new Presidential liveries, but this was not to be. The liveries could not be got ready, and the Marshal arrived in private dress and without any state. As he arrived upon the ground and entered the stand from the rear of the building these little details were not noticed by the crowd which had collected and was incessantly gazing at the front of the stand, where, among other personages of distinction, were to be seen the Ambassadors of Germany and of Turkey, and a throng of French Parliamentary notabilities. The great race was a contest of surpassing interest, and the supporters of Boiard were highly satisfied with the appearance and condition of their champion. Since 1864 no race has produced so much excitement as this, and, by a singular coincidence, it is a son of Vermouth, the victor of 1864, who yesterday carried off the prize so gallantly contended for. The return journey presented one of the most charming scenes which can be imagined, occupying an hour and three-quarters through the whole length of the Champs Elysée, with four lines of vehicles. The fashionable world may be said to have taken their farewell for the season of this capital.

It seems almost miraculous that up to the present time we have heard of no accidents such as too frequently are the accompaniments of such *fêtes*, and it is a real subject for congratulation. The Paris coach-drivers, and especially the hackney-carriage drivers, are nearly all members of a mutual assurance society, which guarantees them against the consequences of accidents of which they may be the cause, whether to life or property. For a small daily contribution, lawyers, doctors, and special agents are engaged to protect the interests of the coachmen against the demands of those who may imagine themselves to be the victims of their careless or unskilful driving. It is easy to conceive how little calculated is this kind of assurance to impress upon the Paris drivers the duty of devoting skill or attention to prevent injury to pedestrians or damage to vehicles. It is evident that a coachman who has pursued his calling for two years without running over anybody may consider himself an injured party, as he has been paying to an assurance fund from which he has derived no benefit; and it may also be expected that he will not fail to take advantage of the first opportunity to recompense himself by driving over some unlucky pedestrain who may not be sufficiently agile to avoid his chariot wheels. This sort of assurance against possible penalties for personal recklessness is a modern invention of doubtful advantage.

Another modern invention which persons are trying to modify or to suppress in most of the newly-built houses of Paris is that of electric bells, upon the dial of which is indicated the particular servant whose attendance is required. A lady who inhabits a house which is favoured with this new arrangement told me the other day that whenever she rings the whole body of servants rush off to the hall to examine the dial and to ascertain which of them it is who is summoned, and that this process, repeated many times a day, causes such a derangement of the business of the house that she intends to revert to the old plan of summoning her servants by an understood number of ringings.

But if these are modern inventions which it would be well to discourage, there are certainly some old inventions which it is equally desirable to get rid of, and among them is that which is known in French theatres as the "*claque*"—that is to say, a certain number of persons who pay nothing for admission, and whose business it is to applaud at proper intervals. "*La claque*" has its own organization and history, but it is a nuisance to the paying audience, and never was the system found more objectionable than last Wednesday at the Theatre Francais upon the occasion of the first representation of *L'Absent*—a one act drama by M. Eugene Manuel. A first representation at the Francais is always an event which the admirers of modern literature, and the simple, touching verses of M. Manuel could not fail to find a sympathetic audience. *L'Absent* is the history of an old couple deserted by a heartless and evil-disposed son, of whose death they are informed, after 12 years' absence, by his widow, with her child of three years of age. Few dramatic scenes have more affected a Parisian audience than this new piece.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For Liverpool.

1194 Centurion, Widdicombe—M. Nusserwanjee.
1223 Elcano, Brown—Farnham & Co.
1303 Glee Maiden, Cummins—The Captain.
1167 Sandringham, Philip—W. Nicol & Co.
1224 Wm. Woodbury, Heniman—Farnham & Co.

For Rangoon.

938 Louisa, Lever—S. A. and American Co.

For Calcutta.

455 Bluche, Bara—Messrs. Edward Baudry & Co.
1778 Flying Venus, Logan—Edward Bates & Co.
1469 Knight Campanion, Cassey—Lawrence & Co.
1353 Richard Wright, Cruickshank—Lawrence & Co.

Not Fixed.

540 Annie, Smith—Finlay, Muir & Co.
618 Gallilee, Allen—Volkart Brothers.
1347 Golden City, Jones—The Captain.
1076 Hermon, Shaw—The Captain.
1433 Hampden, McDonald—W. Nicol & Co.
600 Marie, Surenga—Volkart Brothers.
800 Peeress, Morris—The Captain.
1158 Royal Family, Hog?—Lawrence & Co.
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Dodgson—Edward Bates & Co.
1115 Tivoli, Greig—Wallace & Co.
1031 Villa Franca, Peterson—The Captain.

STEAMERS.

For London.

786 Torino, Carrino—Remington & Co.

For Liverpool.

1453 Virago, Langlands—W. Nicol & Co.

For Overland Mail.

1185 Travancore, Eastley—P. & O. Co.

For Trieste, &c.

973 Aretusa, Paulovich—Austrian Lloyd Co.

For China, &c.

1216 Geelong, Balot—P. & O. Co.

For Calcutta.

1790 European, Penrice—W. & A. Graham & Co.

For Kurrachee.

316 Kurrachee, Beyts—B. I. S. N. Co.

Not Fixed.

1091 John Adamson, Gaine—W. & A. Graham & Co.
706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khulifa.
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